NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1872.

A Crowd of One Thousand Persons who had

been Locked Out Crashing in Through the Windows-The Court Powerless.

POUGHREEPSIE, Nov. 28,-The telegraph

priefly related the exciting scenes in Recorder

Taylor's court room last evening at the examina-

mist. Such a scene has not been witnessed here in many years. The court room when closely packed will not hold 100 persons and yet last

night a hooting and howling crowd of at least 1,000 wanted to get into it. City Hall square was almost filled with a dause mass of human beings swaying to and fro. Suddenly the door

was opened, and there was a tremendous rush.

dents. They read :

NAMES TO BE REMEMBERED.

VICTIMS OF SPANISH FEROCITY in Havana, Nov. 28, 1871. Alonzo Alvarez de la Campa, 17 years. Angel Laborge, 17 years. Jose Marcos Liera, 17 years. Pascual Rodriguez, 15 years. Anacleto Bermudez, 19 years. Carlos Augusto Laicerre, 18 years. Eduardo Gonzalez Toleco, 18 years. Carlos Verduço, 16 years.

A card on the left bore the following

NAMES OF THE EXECUTIONERS
who composed the
Court Martial which ordered the Assassination
of the
Eight Medical Students in Havana
November 28, 1871. President, Alesandro Jacquetal.

On the stage were a number of gentlemen of Suban birth and parentage, and a few American itizens of New York. Among them was Alger-ion S. Sullivan. who made the first speech. He earnestly, and was much applauded.

MR. SULLIVAN'S SPEECH.

non S. Sullivan, who made the first speech. He spoke earnestly, and was much applauded.

MR. SULLIVAN'S SPECH.

Mn. Parshern, Ladis and Gratikhen: On more then one occasion. I have availed myself of the courleous my instation from the Gusan patriots to attend their meetings in the city of New York. I have always been neighned to observe that the entire Cuban resident population of New York seemed to be wide awake on such secasions, and that they gethered in great numbers. It is also that it is not a speed of the beautiful Spanish language so that I could express myself intelligently to this andience, and enjoy, as I perceive you enjoy, some of the magnifusent speeches that I know have been made by the gentlemen who have already addressed you in your own tongue. Nevertheless, for a few moments I save been willing—although I am aware that nothing is more thresome to an audience than to be addressed by one who does not speak their own language—to say a few words, because I wish, as an American citizen, to beer testimory to these exciled cubans and patriots that foul and with your cause, and never on any occasion that join and with your cause, and never on any occasion that gentlement than on this memorable night.

There are some things, my friends, that never can be buried. A cruel deed by a tyrant has never yet found hole deep enough or cave dark enough to bury it out of sight or to stience its eloquent voice as it appeals to the ense of justice of all living men from one end of the livilized world to the other. (Cheers.) And that cruel wrong, that unchristian deed, that inhuman, mururous decree which you appear here to all the patriots of patrice of all living men from one end of the livilized world to the other. (Cheers.) Outside the ramparts near the Spanisa vointeer for of Havain there is a distinct overed by a mound of earth. As yet it is not markedly any memorial those to fine the patriots of the

W. U. Saunders of Maryland, who was well known during the late Presidential campaign as an effective campaign speaker for the Liberal

MR. SAUNDERS'S SPEECH there to speak in behalf of There were four hundred thousand men in this of freeded. There were four hundred thousand men in this of his own race who were still slaves, and he honed the time would soon come when they would be as free as the colored men of the United States. If there should be a repetition of the crimes which the Spanlar a had committed in Cuba a year ago, then in the blood surfaced upon the alter of tyranny would still not the last vestage of Spanlar power spon the North American continent. [Applause.] The most sanguine friends of Cuba in this country did not still an acquire friends of Cuba in this country did not still an acquire friends of Cuba in this country did not still an acquire friends of Cuba in this country did not still a fact, unless it was proved, and if the Republic of Cuba had not proved it by a four years' struggle against overwhelming numbers and inferior appliances

ANOTHER MEMORABLE DAY. of war then it never was proved since the world began. Appleased the most speaker. He and the speaker is a speaker of the speaker in the speaker of the speaker is a speaker of the speaker. MR. LIDDY'S SPEECH.

THE COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF
THE CUBAN STUDENTS.

Greet Meeting of Cuban Patriots in Cooper
Institute Hall—Thrilling Speeches by
Miesrs. Algernon S. Sullivan. W. U.
Saunders, and Others.

Two thousand enthusiastic Cubans assembled last night in Cooper Institute Hall to "conJemm the most atroclous act of modern times."
The murder of eight boys in Hayana, students in
the University of Medicine, on Nov. 28, 1871, and
to commemorate the day of their martyrdom.
The assemblage was earnest and full of patribite ardor. There were hundreds of grayheaded sons of the beautiful isle, bearing sober
and earnest faces, and scores of beautiful senoritas, richly jewelled. Indeed, a large proportion of the audience were ladies, many of whom
shed teals when pathetic reference was made to
the inhuman butchery of the Hayana students.

The stage was profusely decorated with the
pillars at the rear of the stage were heavily
fraped in mourning. On the central pillar was
hung a large banner, bound with heavy crape,
bundled a large proposition of the sudience were ladies, manner.
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fraped in mourning. On the central pillar was
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bundled the proposition of the stage were fillar was
hung a large banner, bound with heavy crape,
bundled the proposition of the very crape.

The other speaker of the grade and the sum broades, measure. They
were contended the sum was
the fillar of the gods, and the fame of the gods and the fame of the gods, and the fame of the gods and

memoration of the young martyrs of Havana. It was well received.

As the meeting progressed the enthusiasm grew more intense, and when the Secretary read the resolutions scriptim, and asked the voice of the audience on their adoption, the responses of "si" si!" were thundering, the ladles adding their voices to the emphatic approval. Afte a few remarks by Mr. Brown the meeting adjourned.

COBURN VS. CHAMBERS.

Five Fine Set-Tos and a Rattling Glove Fight in Harry Hill's-A Sweeping Chal-lenge from Mike Donevan. Harry Hill's Theatre in Houston street

was crowded with sports vesterday afternoon in anticipation of a rattling glove match between Arthur Chambers and Mickey Coburn for \$100. At 4 o'clock the entertainment began with the

opponent two teirific upper cuts before Arthur sprang away. At it they went again instantly like two tiger cats, and after a few blows grappled in a flerce struggle for the mastery. They both went down together, but writhed to their feet in a moment and tumbled over again. Chambers under. All this time they were begting each other savagely with their disengaged hands. Chambers squirmed like an eel and turned Mickey over on the ground, only to be instantly served in the same manner. Then Coburn managed to get on his feet, with Chambers hanging to him like grim death, and the contest would doubtiess have been renewed with added ferocity had not Mr. Hill publed them apart by main force and forbade them to continue. The crowd yelled. "Wind up! Wind up!" and the puglists seemed nothing loath; but Mr. Hill shouted "No." and that settled it. Hoth men were perspiring like bulls, and the shirts of each were covered with blood from an ugly cut over Chambers's right eye. From the spirit manifested their next match will doubtless prove interesting.

Mike Donovan says that the reason he did not meet Neil Reilly at the Sunnyside Hotel on Tuesday evening was that the match was only for \$5, and Cook, who was making \$500 on the entertainment, did not think enough of him to send a hack to take him through the rain. He says he is ready to fight any man in the world at 18 to 149 pounds for \$100 to \$250 a side. Butt Riley says he will back him on those terms.

About fifty persons assembled at Seddons & Chambers's sporting crib, 50 Houston street, last night, to witness a complimentary sparring exhibition tendered to "Seddons's sparring exhibition tendered to "Seddons's slouse." The latter was to wind up the fun in a match with "Sailor Jack." These two lads had fought previously for two hours and fifty minutes, and a lively scrimmage was expected, but during the evening the "Mouse" had got drunk and tne mill was postponed. Tim Collins, however, sprang into the ring, and succeeded in getting up several sharp impromptu set-tos, The gem of the evening was an easy-going, give-and-take battle between George Seddons and another skilful amateur named Goodleigh.

30,000 WORSHIPPERS.

The Wonderful Speciacle in St. Stephen's Church-The Work of the Jesuits. St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church brough all this month of November has been a scene of thrilling interest. The Jesuits have been there holding a mission, or (as Presbyterians would call it) a protracted meeting. Day after day, night after night, in sunshine or in rain, in weather cheery or chilly, from five in the morning until eleven at night, this great church, the most capacious in the city, has been a strange sight, at five in the morning

HOW GLADSTONE SEES US

BRILLIANT SPEECH AT CYRUS W FIELD'S BANGUET.

Englishmen and Americans Uniting in

Thunksgiving in the Buckingham Palace Hotel-Peace for Evermore. LONDON, Nov. 23 .- Mr. Cyrus W. Field gave a grand banquet this evening at Bucking-ham Palace Hotel in celebration of the American Thanksgiving Day. The company included Mr. Gladstone, M. P., Gen. Cesnola, Lord W. Hay, Baron Emile E:langer, Mr. Baxter, M. P., Sir Charles Wingfield, Sir John Hay, M. P., Sir Charles Wheatstone, Mr. Pender, M. P., Sir James Anderson, Admiral Richards, Mr. Massey, M. P., Mr. McArthur, M. P., Mr. Varley,

Mr. Siemens, &c.
During the dinner several telegrams were despatched to America and answers received. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, chairman, proposed the "Health of the Queen," and next of the "President of the United States." These toasts were

enthusia-tically honored.

Mr. Field next proposed "Great Britain and the United States—two countries destined to be united in friendship as closely as they were in kinship." In connection with this toast he would mention one whose name is a household word throughout the whole world, the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone. [Cheers.] MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

the truth.

I am atraid. Mr. Field, it often happens that when

Second Association of National Second was opened, and there was a tremendous rush. Men were trampled under feet, and there were loud curses and cries of pain. Nimble-footed voung men climbed upon the high wardrobes of the policemen, and crawled along the top like monkeys, all such gaining good positions where they could look down upon the strange scene. Near the door is a large gas-burning stove. In which a good fire was burning. A rush was made for the top of that stove, and one young fellow managed to gain a good seat on top of the urn, but he was compelled to get down for the warmth. but he was compelled to get down for the warmth.

The Court endeavored to proceed, but it could not, so great was the confusion. Suddenly a crash was heard, and in went the sash and glass of the west window, and a crowd of men tumbled through the aperiure. This greatly increased the confusion. Another crash, and the sash and glass of the east window gave away, and another mass of human beings tumbled into the court room.

Here a loud voice cried, "I move we adjourn to the Court House!" Another voice exclaimed, "All in favor of that say aye!" There was a tremendous shout of "ave," but it had no effect on the Court. In five minutes more partial order was restored, and the examination proceeded, but even then the confusion was so great that the reporters could hardly hear a word.

The fact of the marriage of Tenison to the great that the reporters could hardly hear a word.

The fact of the marriage of Tenison to the Poughkeepsle lady was proved, and then Dewitt C. Spaulding, the Detroit witness, was called to the stand, and testified to the fact of Tenison having another wife.

Afterward counsel on both sides had an exhaustive discussion on points of law. When Jerome Williams, Esq., was speaking, there were frequent cries from the crowd in and out of the building, of "Go it, Jerome!" "Give it to him lively!" and when William Thorne, counsel for the prisoner, was speaking, there were cries of "Now you got him, Billy!" "Go in!" The Court was utterly powerless to suppress the contempt, as there were only policemen enough present to guard the prisoner. Finally an adjournment was ordered till 10 octock on Saturday morning. After the adjournment the prisoner was escorted to the jail by two officers. They were pressed closely by the Immense crowd and Tenison was continually assailed with cries of "Halloa, old Canterbury!" "How are you, Duky?" "How's things, old boy?" &c. The jail was reached in safety and soon after Tenison retired to rest. To-d.-yhe has partaken of an excellent Thanksgiving dinner sent him from the Forbus House, and passed the day quietly.

we divided us, and which it was a word of time and it would hardly have been practed by settle the process of the settle to point to the moment at which there has not some one or other subject of correspondence and of dispute remaining funestited between kindland the United States. But, Mr. Field, there is this y difference to be observed: I have said that we had the most powerful impulses to union concord: I have said we have many occasions of cance and of controversy, but the occasions of cance and of controversy were in their nature tempt and capable of being settled by intelligent, good, and friendly temper. The time of that settlement ow happily arrived when we can speak of it not a to be desired, but as a consummation which has liy been accomplished. [Cneers,] Those temporary ences have passed away, the motive to union retrieved and irransitory character. Every one of a fugitive and transitory character.

taing to be desired, but as a consummation which has happily been accomplished. (Coers.) Those temporary discrences have passed away, the motive to union remain. They are not the other controveries, marked with a fugitive and transitory character. Every one of them is profoundly rooted in the circumstances of them is profoundly rooted in the circumstances of the two countries, and in the character of the people by which they are inhabited, so that, although there has been in other times a strong and unconquerable sentiment tending toward fraternal union, and yet that sentiment has heretofore been liable to be conquered by opposite and contending currents, now it can move with a full and equal flow, with nothing to interrupt it, and nothing to fix the term of the duration of the feeling which we rejoice to know to exist. (Cheers.) And now, sir, these may be said to be generalities, and with the permission which I dare not ask from you, but which I may assure myself have received from the company, I will endeavor to give them a particular application. (Cheers.)

The union of the two countries means, after all, the union of the men by whom they are inhabited, and among the men by whom they are inhabited there are some whose happy lot it has been to contribute more than others to the accomplishment of what I will venture to call that sacred work, and who is there greated in the contribute more than others to the accomplishment of what I will venture to call that sacred work, and who is there greated on the contribute more hand there is no man who, often as he has crossed the equal to the entire of the countries of the entire of the entire of his presented in the relation of the entire of his presented wire board. (Cheers.) Therefore, gentlement, it is a more marked, of which he has been the messanger between the one and the other people, than had he. (Cheers, I Therefore, gentlement, I ask you to join me in giving a more formal expression to those sentiments of which we have gentlement of the measure of the persona

is the most capacious in the city, has been throughout. It is a strange sight, at five in the morning. It is a strange sight, at five in the morning. It is a strange sight, at five in the morning. It is a strange sight, at five in the morning in the strain of the control of their fringal break fast or entering upon the days of laboring men, who, before partaing of their fringal break fast or entering upon the days of laboring men, who, before partaing of their fringal break fast or entering upon the days of the mass of the fast of their fringal break fast or entering upon the days of laboring men, who, before partaing of their fringal break fast or entering upon the days of their fringal break fast or entering upon their fringal break fast or ent

FRANCE AGAIN AGITATED THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE DE

Paris Terribly Excited Rumbling of the Vol-

pased on the acceptance of immediate minis terial responsibility by M. Thiers, and an agree-ment, on the part of the Conservative Deputies, o consider questions of constitutional reform afterward. The rumors of compromise excite

which the younger portion of the community were in the habit of using powder very freely, no matter how hot might be the day, and singing bounds to the Goodess of Liberty, by whose escaped the clutches of the British lion. Lengther and theers.

But the day of Thilhman ring was one of family remined and universal good feeling, a day on which every board, hower has been good things the construction, the same good things the construction of the British lion. The produce, it was a day which clut was the good, things the construction of the British liberty could produce. It was a day which can be supported by the same good things the construction, which added a new charm to that which the day had airrady possessed. It was day in which Kngland could heartly join with America in the clebration, for it must be remembered that the Thanksgiving Day of the Pikyrims was an English day; it was an English institution; it was ordained by Englishmen on American soil—by Englishmen, it was true, who were thoroughly loyal to the English throne, and thoroughly imbued with that spirit of civil and religious liberty which, although it had been manother respectation, especially at the present time, in another respectation, especially at the present time, of English, control of the celebratical and palls and estation of the celebratical and palls and estation of the countries (Cheers.). The Ir luences of a common ancestry, of a common libers in the annulative had not been a period when such accordict were at work to catablish the best relations of the countries had of late been a period when such accordict were at work to catablish the best relations of the two material relations of the two countries (Cheers.). The Ir luences of a common ancestry, of a common libers had a multilated distence. Steamsh pawers bringing every year from the United States to his country those who would not else have thought of the present time, and they returned home with increased affection to the multir apprize that seem and electricity had annulalized al A special from Paris to the Times says it is A special from Paris to the Times says it is rumored that Thiers will appeal to the people. The city is becoming excited. There is evident irritation in the quarters inhabited by the workingmen over the majority report of the Committee on the Address. The writer of the report, M. Batbie, is already very unpopular in these parts of the city.

A special despatch to the Daily Telegraph says that Cen. Mantseffel, commanding the German army of occupation in France, has received orders to concentrate his forces in case of certain contingencies.

The situation at Versailles is unchanged. The opinion gains ground that a compromise will be

only so, but the two nations of strongly united as they were derined to meeting the Mr. Field to whose indicate, the energy and failt we were all inicited for the Atlantic also cheers, there we nations could never fail were speak face to fue, and no donby the eloquence of Mr. dinastone has already been thashed to the United States and would be read before the next san hid its head on the shores of the Pacine Ocean by those who speak our common language. This, then, was a flay which telongs to all alike, because we hal at last reached a point in which all discreness between the two nations and been definitely serifed. The Right Hon, and equation which had placed him in the front rank of the mest distinguished of his countrymea, but he (Mr. McC.) inclined to the opinion that brilliant as his career had been, there had been no part of it that he would reflect upon with more satisfaction than upon his connection with the Abatha treaty.

It would be the most lasting, the most honorable thing of his day. (Cheers, With regard to the Alabama tres y, he had very little to say. The treaty was well understood, and told its own story.

It was a simple agreement between two great nations by which they had come to the conclusion that they would settle their complications by arbitration instead of an appeal to the sword.

It settled the most haportant principles of international law. It defined clearly the duties and responsibilities of neutrals, and it was not too much to say that the greatest achievement had been accomplished by the Christian civilization of the present century, was the restrictation of the Alabama treaty and the arbitration which had been based upon it. [Loud cheers.] Assembly.

Versalles, Nov. 28—Evening.—In the Assembly this afternoon the debate on the report of the Committee on the Address was opened. M. Grevy read a resolution which embodies the recommendations of the majority report.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, made a speech defending the President and counselling conciliation. The Ministers, he said, were already responsible; they had never sheltered themselves behind the President. He objected to the proposal to deprive the President of the right to speak in the Assembly, He compared the position of the President of the United States, who had the right to veto laws, and whose powers were largely increased during the vacations of Congress, with that of President Thiers. The Minister added that while he deprecated the exclusion of the President from participation in the debates of the Assembly, the Government was willing to consent to it if compensatory privileges were granted. He concluded by submitting a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of Thirty, whose duty it shall be to draw up a law regulating public powers and prescribing the conditions of ministerial responsibility.

M. Batble moved that the resolution proposed

that the committee be instructed to report on it within an hour.

The motion was adopted and the sitting of the Assembly was suspended for that time to allow the committee to prepare its report, on which it is now at work.

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE DEFEATED.

Later.—The Committee on the Address was in section three and a half hours.

The sitting of the Assembly was not resumed until 629 P. M.

M. Bathie then announced that the committee had rejected Minister Dufaure's resolution, and was determined to stand by its own resolution, the immediate consideration of which was demanded.

The decision of the committee, coupled with the demand for immediate debate, caused a profound sensation in the Chamber.

Minister Dufaure, in reply, declared he should insist on the consideration of the resolution he had submitted, and he asked for the adjournment of the sitting until to-morrow.

Close.

During these proceedings the excitement in the Chamber and outside was intense. The hall was completely filled, and large crowds gathered in the lobbies, corridors, and streets.

The situation is extremely serious, and it is impossible to predict what turn events will take to-morrow.

THE LATEST.

Midnight.—An immense and excited crowd waited this afternoon and evening at the Paris station of the Versailles Rairroad for the first news of the Assembly's decision. The Bourse has been agritated all day. The boulevards are filled to-night with excited throngs.

Outbreaks are feared at Lyons, Versailles, Nisnes, and Montpeller, if the Governmet is defeated and President Thiers easigns. feated and President Thiers resigns.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE

The Originators of the Fraud to be Arrested -Stanton's Big Ruby Declared to be a Worthless Garnet.

pany, held yesterday afternoon, it was reported that measures had been taken for the arrest of Arnold and Slack and others. Eminent counsel are engaged in the case. The entire credit of the exposure of the alleged fraud is due to Clarence King, who volunteered to go the first time, and was sent the second time to investi-gate the truth of the discoveries. It is not gen-erally believed that parties interested lost any such sums as reported.

Stanton's great ruby is declared to be a soft

around the bountifully supplied tables in the omes of the metropolis, while the inmates of the public institutions were liberally provided Father Burke at a Corner-Stone Laying is appeared the following paragraph: Newark.
The largest congregation that ever assembled

to witness a religious ceremony in Newark met at the site selected for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Bank and Cabinet streets, in that city, yesterday afternoon. Fully twelve thousand persons were present, including Catholic societies from Newark and other cities. The occasion that drew together this immense throng was the laying of the corner stone of St. Joseph's Church. He obedience to fine desire of Archetishop Bayley, no public parade was had, silhough the visiting societies came in large numbers in line of march each by itself from the railroad depots. The Society of St. Joseph formed a little procession by itself and marched from the chapel to the site of the new edifice. Many Catholic clergymen were present, prominent among whom were the Rev. Father Doane, the Rev. Dr. Corrigan, the Rev. Father Doane, the Rev. Corrigan, the Rev. Father Doane, the Rev. Dr. Corrigan, Char-General of the Diocese, last the corner stone with the usual ceremonies. The Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke delivered the address, which was listened to with the deepest attention. In the course of his remarks he peld a warm tribute to the American nation, and commended is follow Catholics of his remarks he peld a warm tribute to the American nation, and commended is follow and to hold stendfastity to their own faith.

The edifice of which the corner-stone was laid, is to be one of the most capacious and pleasing church edices in New Jersey. It is to be built of frown stone, in the Gothle style of architecture, and will cost over \$20,000. It will seat 1,200 persons. cities. The occasion that drew together this immens

Yesterday was bright, bracing, and glo ious. It was observed more generally as

ion. Thousands of happy families gathered

FEATED INTHE ASSEMBLY.

cane before the Kruption-Thiers's Resig-nation to be the Signal for a Revolution. LONDON, Nov. 28 .- It was reported in Paris last night that a compromise would be made between the President and the Assembly,

the suspicions of the Left.

opinion gains ground that a compromise will be effected. The provinces overwhelm M. Thiers with words of cheer and promises of support.

GERMANY WILL NOT INTERFERE.

HERLIN, Nov. 28.—The official journals concur in assuring Europe that the German Government will respect the will of France in the choice of a form of government and the selection of statesmen to carry it on. It has not the slightest sympathy or partisanship for either Thiers or the Assembly. A DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

sibility.

M. Batble moved that the resolution proposed by the Minister of Justice be referred without debate to the Committee on the Address, and that the committee be instructed to report on it

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE DEFEATED.

ment of the sitting until to-morrow.

A..id much confusion and uproar several votes were taken, wherein it appeared that the Right and Right Centre were united and well organized; but the adjournment was ultimately conceded, and the sitting was brought to a

THE LATEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28 .- At a private eeting of the trustees of the Diamond Com-

Stanton's great ruby is declared to be a soft garnet, altogether worthless. Janin says the company to which he belongs still have great expectations of wealth from the diamond fields, but that he was much misled by the representations of Arnold and Slack. Several companies adhere to their resolution to send prospectors next spring to Arizona and Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 28.—Messrs. W. F. Babcock, Albert Gonsel, and Louis Gloss have been appointed a committee to inquire into the matter of the alleged diamond frauds, with full power to act for the San Francisco and New York Mining Company.

In the issue of the South African Diamond Field, published at Klip Drift, Oct. 5, 1871,

appeared the following paragraph:

Herron.—This camp is almost deserted now, but the finds, considering the number of diggers, continue up to the average. "Surface Hope" is still attracting diggers, and a large population is anticipated there before long. We have been informed that the ruby mentioned in our last as having been found by Mr. Dan Collins at the Natal Kople weighed seventeen and three-quarter carats, and that a reserve of £25,000 was put on it when shipped to England.

In this the same why the content of the same and the same and the same substitutions.

Is this the same ruby that is now claimed as having been lately found in Arizona? It is next to impossible that two such stones could have been found at such remote distances. Mr. been found at such remote distances. Mr. Francis Switzer, a gentleman now residing in Brooklyn, and who was familiar with the preclous stones found in South Africa, said that this ruby was proved, on a test examination, to be worth only £500. Plenty of time has elapsed since the receipt of this ruby in England to transplant it to the diamond fields in Arizona.

PEACE IN MEXICO.

The Insurrection Confined to Tchuantepec The New President Inaugurated-A Pro-Posed Monument to Juarez.
CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 15.—The railroad

war between the interests represented by Gen. Rosecranz and Mr. Plumb remains undecided The Congressional delegation having the subject under consideration reported favorably on the Rosecranz project, and subsequently considered the Plumb project. What may be the result of the Plumb project. What may be the result of the contest is very uncertain.

Tranquillity generally prevails throughout the Republic. In Yucatan martial law continues, but Congress is discussing the question of restoring the civil ascendancy there. Serious troubles are, however, reported in Tehuantepec, where, it is alleged, the Indians, unwilling to obey Lozada, were attacked by the troops, and that Gen. Placido Vega was killed.

Lozada was reported dead, but the news needs confirmation.

onfirmation.

President Lerdo will be inaugurated on the 1s President Lerdo will be inaugurated on the 1st of December. Astonishment is manifested in political circles at the persistency of the new President in retaining in high office the appointees of the late President Juarez. The Cabinet officers are said to have resigned, but the new Cabinet will not be appointed until after the inauguration of the incoming President. Senor Rojo, the new President of Congress, is a Juarist; and Senor Zamacona, the new Vice-President, is an adherent of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who is now on his way to the capital.

A committee of Congress proposes to erect a monument to the memory of Juarez and to publish a work containing a record of his acts and efforts in behalf of the State. It also proposes to pay to the minor chadren of the late President an annual pension of \$3,000 each until they attain their majority, the pension to continue to the daughters until they are married.

THE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF GEORGE H. LEVIS.

Forgery and Embezzlement by the Cashier and Bookkeeeper of the Christian Union-Traced to Philadelphia-Henry Ward

Beecher's Private Secretary.

A few days ago an evening newspaper bronicled another mysterious disappearance This time it was a Mr. George H. Levis, a gentleman connected with a large publishing bouse in the city. Yesterday a Sun reporter visited the boarding house at 89 Clinton place, where the lost man had for some time lived. The land-

lady's story is as follows:

Mr Levis quit the house on the morning of the 15th inst. at his usual hour of going down town to his place of business. His not return-ing on that day was not commented upon, as he frequently did not reach home until late in the evening, nor was his absence for two or three days very much remarked, it being supposed that he might have gone out of town. But nearly a week having passed without any tidings of him, his friends began to feel uneasy and even alarmed. For a day or so the most lively topic discussed at the dinner table was the many recent sudden disappearances, and particularly the probable fate of the absent boarder.

the probable fate of the absent boarder.

SUSPICIONS OF MURDER.

The likelihood of his having been foully dealt with was also freely taiked about. At length one of his friends, hoping to get some clue to the mystery, published in the evening newspapers the paragraph mentioned above.

On the day of publication news came in a roundabout way that the supposed victim of foul play was in Philadelphia. This information, though regarded as somewhat untrustworthy, tended to allay alarm. The reporter's suggestion that perhaps Mr. Levis' departure might be connected in some way with irregularities in his business affairs was scouted by the landlady. "always attentive to his business, and largely in the confidence of his employers. He was regular in his habits, and always paid his board promptly."

Learning that the missing man had been in the employ of J. B. Ford & Co., book publishers at 27 Park place, the reporter went in search of Mr. Ford, whom he found at his place of residence. By that gentleman he was told the following story:

MR. J. B. FORD'S STORY.

dence. By that gentleman he was told the following story:

MR. J. B. FORD'S STORY.

Levis came to him about a year ago, in answer the content of the letters which he brought, though from very good houses, were couched in rather equivocal language. From a conversation with one of the gentlemen to whom he referred. Mr. Ford took the impression that he had been a rather fast young man, but was trying to reform. Pleased with his appearance, and desirous of helping him in his efforts to rise in the world, he hired him at a very small salary. By close attention to business, Levis soon gained the confidence of his employers, and was gradually promoted from one position to another until he obtained the responsible post of bookkeeper and cashier in their agency department. In this capacity he had the care of a portion of the funds of the establishment. Not the slightest doubt of his integrity was ever entertained by the Messrs. Ford. He was always regular in his business habits, and discharged his duties promptly and with efficiency. So far as they knew, his private habits also were unexceptionable until within a few days of his departure. Then it was noticed that he had again taken to drinking. On the day before his flight he went away from his place of business rather early, complaining of feeling unwell.

THE FIRST CLUE.

No susticion was attached to his absence from THE FIRST CLUE.

No suspicion was attached to his absence from business on the following day, as he was supposed to be detained at home by sickness. The next day a Mr. George H. Parsons called at the store to collect \$150. Being informed that a check for that amount had been drawn, payable to his order, and given to Levis to deliver to him, he denied that he had received it. Then, for the first time, Mr. Ford began to suspect his clerk. An investigation was made, and the firm learned that Levis had himself written the name of Mr. Parsons on the back of the check, and instead of taking it where he was directed had deposited it in the Phœnix Bank to his own account. Here, then, was the clue to his mysterious disappearance. An examination of the books and accounts which he kept was then begun, and, though up to this time only the entries for one month back have been looked over.

A DEFICIT OF MORE THAN \$1,000

A DEFICIT OF MORE THAN \$1,000 has been discovered. Several checks of various amounts have been found on which the endorsements have been forged and the money drawn. It has also been ascertained that large sums have been taken from the safe and false entries made in the books to cover them up. Mr. Ford has no doubt that a further examination will disclose still greater embezzlements. Having become satisfied of his clerk's villainy, Mr. Ford at once began to look about for his hiding place. He had heard incidentally that he was in Philadelphia, and his suspicions were confirmed by reading in this week's edition of a Philadelphia Sunday newspaper that Mr. George A. Levis of New York, who was connected with the Christian Union, had called at this office and informed them that the story which recently appeared in Woodhull and Classin's Weekly concerning Henry Ward Beecher was wholly and unqualifiedly false, that he was A DEFICIT OF MORE THAN \$1,000

MR. BEECHER'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, and as such knew all the ins and outs of his affairs—and further that Mr. Beecher had told him that the allegations were untrue. Mr. Ford has employed detectives and expects to hear of Levis's arrest at any moment.

Since his departure Mr. Ford has learned that Levis is a married man, though he had given his fellow boarders to understand that he was a bachelor. His wife has not lived with him for some time. While they lived together he became so dissipated that, either through inability or neglect, he failed to support her, and she left him and went to dwell at her father's house in or near Philadelphia.

SWINDLING A POOR FELLOW CLERK. MR. BEECHER'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

SWINDLING A POOR FELLOW CLERK.

As an example of Levis's swindling, Mr. Ford related to the reporter the following incident, which has come to his knowledge since the flight:

Sime time ago he introduced to his tailor a fellow clerk, who is very poor and has a large family dependent upon his small earnings, telling him that on the strength of this introduction he could get clothes on credit. He then made an arrangement with him by which the latter should pay him a certain sum every week, which he in turn was to give to the tailor. The indigent young man faithfully fulfilled his part of the contract, and supposed that Levis had done his part. Two or three days ago the tailor called upon the clerk, and to his utter astonishment demanded payment. His explanation of the agreement with Levis met with the response that not a dollar of the money had ever been paid.

A WOMAN MISSING.

A WOMAN MISSING.

Bridget Toul, aged 25, went from her home, 41
First street, on Monday morning, the 18th inst., in search of employment. She said she intended to go to the intelligence office, at Bieccker street and the Bowery. It has been since learned that she did not call there, but where she went is not known. Later in the day she called at the house of an acquaintance in Sixteenth street. Leaving a piece of sewing there she went out, saying that she would call for it in the evening. She failed to do so, and has not been seen since. She is of medium height, slender, and of dark complexion, black hair, mixed with gray, and gray eyes. She wore a purple alpaca dress, trimmed with black velvet. She had a lump in her neck, the result of a cold and swelling. She arrived from Ireland twelve months ago, and for some time lived at Englewood, N. J. She had but few acquaintances in New York. The police were informed yesterday of her disappearance. A WOMAN MISSING.

The Poultry Trade up the Hudson

MATTEAWAN, Nov. 27 .- The poultry trade in Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and the town of Fishkill is remarkably dull, owing to the prejudice arising from he many rumors affoat respecting the chicken in fluenza. As far as I can learn there is very little dis-ease among the poultry in this vicinity. Last week the ease among the poultry in this vicinity. Last week the farmers of Orange and Dutchess counties killed off a large number of their birds for market and sold them at good prices to the local dealers, while others consigned them to New York commission merchants. The canard about the chicken disease spread like wildfire throughout the country, and has for the present almost annihilated the poultry trade. One of the New burgh barges brought 1,000 head back from New York, which could not be sold there at any price. Our farmers consider it an outrage on their interests, Yesterday the wholesale prices in Newburgh were: Turkeys, 15c.; geese, 14c., and chickens, 12c. a pound.

A Sailor's Death.

Officer Aiguir of the Beekman street polic tation discovered a dead man last night on the steps of warehouse at 183 Front street. Half an hour before he officer passed this place and saw no one there. The the officer passed this place and saw no one there. The body was still warm when discovered. How it got there is a mystery. The officer, believing the man to be under the influence of liquor, shook him, then he felt the man's pulse, and found that life was extinct. The body assor's certificate, therefore to the police station. A sallor's certificate, therefore to the police station, and the 22, born in the United States. The cound on the body The certificate showed that the man had made shokes trip in Angust to England in the ship Ontario, which sailed from this port.

Shall Women Speak in the Church.

The pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark has caused a commotion in the congregation by refusing the use of his church to the Society of the Home for the Friendless, who had engaged a lady, Mrs. Ann Wittenmeyer, to deliver a lecture in aid of the Home. The church is divided in opinion regarding the action of the pastor, who claims to have acted under an old rule of the church, which forbids the occupation of the pulpit by a woman. The acturess will speak in the same cause at the First Reformed Church on the 6th of December.

MR. GREELEY'S CONDITION.

HE IS GRADUALLY SINKING, WITH NO HOPE OF RECOVERY.

He is Unconscious and Suffering Severely-Loss of Sleep and Great Nervous Excitement the Cause of his Illuess—The Latest

from his Bedside. Yesterday morning Mr. Greeley's physician telegraphed to the Tribune office that the condition of his patient remained unchanged. During the day there was no change for the better. He is gradually sinking, and there is scarcely one hope in a thousand for his re-covery. He is very weak, unconscious, and suffering severely. His stomach is said to be too weak to retain or even receive food, and this is telling heavily against any chance of recovery. The cause is excessive loss of sleep and

extreme nervous excitement. About 5 P. M. yesterday, when the SUN reporter left the house, Mr. Greeley seemed to be growing weaker, and it was thought that he ould not last long. He could not be rallied, and there was not the least sign of consciousness. The inability of the stomach to receive food made each paroxysm of pain more severe than the preceding one, and left the sufferer more enervated and debilitated. His doctor is very reticent, and bases his silence upon his professional duty to Mr. Greeley and his friends. Mr. Greeley is constantly attended by his daughter Ida, who watches at his bedside, as she did for many months over her suffering mother.

Mr. Greeley at 7 O'Clock Last Evening.

From To-day's Tribune.

Mr. Horace Greeley slept eight hours and a half on Wednesday night, which gave him some renewal of strength. During Thursday he was more comfortable than on Wednesday, though very weak, and at times unconscious He receives, without difficulty, a sufficient amount of nourishment; and at 7 o'clock last night he took beef tea, and soon after went to condition is still such as to excite the most serious apprehension.

Mr. Greeley at Bight O'Clock Last Evening

-Delirious and Dring.
At 8 o'clock last evening the SUN reporter saw a medical gentleman at the house where Mr. Greeley is staying. The reporter said: "What is Mr. Greeley's condition, doctor?"

Doctor-It is bad. He is worse than he has

been during the day. Reporter-Do you think he can survive twentyfour hours?

Doctor-I do not. He may be kept alive a few hours by the use of stimulants. Reporter-Is Mr. Greeley out of his mind? Doctor-He is delirious.

Mr. Greeley's Condition at 10 O'Clock Last

Night.
At 10 o'clock last evening Mr. Greeley's sleep was disturbed and unrefreshing. His strength for to-day would depend upon the rest be got last night. His pulse was perceptibly growing weaker, and the symptoms were less favorable. Nothing encouraging can be said. The physicians do not anticipate any important change within twelve hours.

Mr. Greeley's Life Insured. Many years ago the Tribune Association, foreseeing the shock which Mr. Greeley's death would give the Tribunc, insured his life to the amount of \$100,000, for the benefit of the stockholders in common. This life insurance policy has been kept good, and will accrue to the Tribune whenever its illustrious founder breathes his last. At the time of effecting the insurance, the Tribune's stock was changing hands at from \$3,500 to \$4,000 a share, showing the total valuation of the institution to have been from \$350,-000 to \$400,000. One hundred thousand dollars was then viewed as a very moderate estimate of the pecuniary loss which the Tribune would sustain in the death of Horace Greeley; but the chances of that dire calamity to the Tribune increase the life insurance, not even after the hundred shares which represent the entire Tribune Association had risen to \$10,000 each. Some of the Tvibune's stock was recently sold at a smaller figure ; but the stockholders still estimate the entire property at a round million. In the death of Mr. Greelev the Tribune stockholders will sustain an irreparable loss, com-

pared with which \$100,000 is a mere bagatelle. Colored Men's Prayers for Mr. Greelev.

In the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, the Rev. James Thomas, presiding eider, introduced a very touching sentiment in his discourse, which greatly affected the congregation. Speaking of the illness of Horace Greeley, he said:

ace Greeley, he said:

In the midst of our rejoicing over and thanksgiving for the election of the Republican candidates, do not let us forget to offer a fervent prayer to the Almighty in behalf of one whom we may still call friend, who was and ever has been through all his failings, the firm friend of the colored people—Horace Greeley. This morning's Sun tells us that he is dying. Let us pray that when he shall be no more on earth, his spirit may rest in a happy land above, for he has been, God bless him, the defender of the oppressed all through his career in line.

When the elder had concluded, the tears of When the elder had concluded, the tears of the multitude indicated that the sentiments of

the elder were reschoed in their hearts. The Scene at Chappaqua - Mr. Greeley's Family to Leave the Old Homestead.

Everything looks desolate at Chappaqua. There is general mourning among the inhabitants. "I'm a Grant Republican," said an old inhabitant to the Sun reporter; "but I could cry for Horace. He's done a mighty sight for his place."

The swamp which Mr. Greeley converted into a grassy and productive field was covered with a grassy and productive field was covered with snow. The sombre evergreens were sparkling with frost. Jordan, Mr. Greeley's man, is to leave the place on Saturday. He has been in Mr. Greeley's service for some three or four years, and figured somewhat in the Chappaqua reunions of the late campaign.

It is understood that Mr. Greeley's family will never return to Chappaqua. The model home-stead is to be abandoned. The house was de-serted. On the barn was posted the following:

AUCTION. STOCK AND FARM UTENSILS on the premises of
H. GREELEY, Chappaqua,
at 1 o'clock P. M. en Saturday, Nov. 32, 72,
consisting of 2 yoke of cattle, 4 cows, and 1 Aldernet bull bred by Wm. Duncas, sorrel mare, 2 brown
ponies, 2 carts and 1 ox sied, 12 plows, and other
articles too numerous to mention.
TERMS CASH. SALE POSITIVE. "Argus" Print, Tarrytow

MADRID, Nov. 28.—A sharply-contested battle has been fought in Marcia between the troops and the insurgents. The latter were routed with great loss. The insurgents have also been beaten in Linares, Anda-usia, and Arco de la Frontera, with loss of prisonera, horses, and material. The flovernment forces have driven the Republicans from Bigar. Details of the affair have not yet been re-from Bigar. ceived.

There are symptoms of a renewal of the attempts at an outbreak in Saragossa, and reinforcements have been sent to the garrison.

Marshal Serrano has sent a telegram to the Captain-General of Andalusia offering him aid against the Republican insurgents.

A Raid on Brooklyn Cock Fighters. night Sergeant Hartfield, Officers Doff and J. Kinney, in conjunction with Capt. Waddy of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, made a raid on the cockpit Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, made a raid on the cockpit of John Chapman, at Green and Grand avenues, Brooklyn. Upward of 300 roughs met about 90 clock, and six pairs of fine game cocks were entered for the fight, but the officers were spotted, and no fight took place. Hartfield and Doty entered the pit, and immediately loud cries of "Bergh!" resounded through the cellar, "Hold!" snouted Hartfield; "no fight too night!" A show of resistance to the officers was made, but it was no go, and soon the half drunken crowd dispersed, cursing Bergh and Capt. Waddy.

The Cows Becoming Sick. A new disease, similar to the horse disease, has broken out smong estile in Camden county. One farmer has lost twenty cows within a week.